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story that extortionate prices were being charged for all accommodations has hit its effect, the quarrels of the local directory and board of national commissioners have created a bad impression; but, after all, these are mere incidents, and should not be considered for more than they are really worth. The fact remains that the fair is there, that it is open and in running order, and that, even though all exhibits are not in place, there is so much to be seen that eyes and mind become weary and the sightseer becomes indifferent to additional displays. The weather, cool as it is, has its advantages, as visitors who wait till July will discover; the "extortions" are mostly imaginary, and the quarrels of the managers do not concern the people outside. All they have to do is to look at the great exhibit that has been prepared for them and to profit by it in a thousand ways, as they cannot fail to do. They will never, in all probability, see again so great a collection of the world's riches in so artistic a setting.

JEFFERSON DAVIS'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The Journal, in a recent editorial, commented on the inconsistency of our Southern brethren who admit that the preservation of the Union was the best thing that could have happened, and rejoice that they are still under the old flag, and yet "continue to honor the memory and weep over the remains of the man who was chiefly instrumental in bringing on the war," meaning, of course, Jefferson Davis. The argument of the editorial was that if the Southern people admit it is a good thing the rebellion did not succeed, they ought also to admit that the leaders in the rebellion were false leaders, and their memories unworthy of perpetration. The Charleston News and Courier, replying to the Journal's article, says:

It is charitable to say that our contemporary does not know what it is talking about. Mr. Davis was not chiefly instrumental in bringing on the war. He was a man who had a seat in the power of the dismemberment of the Union. He sought to arrive at some peaceful method of settling the differences between the sections. As long as he had a seat in the Senate his "best efforts" were directed to the maintenance of the Constitution, the Union, and the peace of the country. The general government an effective agent of the States for its prescribed purpose. When Mississippi withdrew from the Union he went with his State, holding that his first allegiance was due to his State.

Perhaps, instead of saying that Mr. Davis was chiefly instrumental in bringing on the war, the Journal should have said he was one of the chief instruments. That statement is, we think, fully substantiated by the facts of history. The News and Courier says Mr. Davis "resisted, by every honorable means in his power, the dismemberment of the Union," and "only embarked in the secession movement, when his State seceded." If this surprising statement is true, and if, as it implies, Jefferson Davis was one of those Union men who reluctantly and regretfully followed his State out of the Union, history will have to be rewritten. But it is not true, Mr. Davis's whole public life and political career were devoted to advocacy of doctrines whose logical result was secession and which made the dissolution of the Union, or an attempt to dissolve it, inevitable. The doctrine of State sovereignty, which he advocated all his life, unfolded the doctrine of secession as truly as a bud does the leaf, and the contention that the Constitution by its own force carried slavery into all the Territories of the United States made civil war inevitable. Mr. Davis never was a national man, and, therefore, was not a Union man in a large or honest sense. He was a State man, a Mississippi man, and when his State went out of the Union he promptly and gladly went with it. For years before he had been pointing the way and furnishing arguments to justify secession. He opposed every compromise intended to allay sectional differences by abating something of the claims of slavery. As early as 1851 he was a candidate for Governor of Mississippi on a State rights ticket, in opposition to the compromise of 1850, and was defeated by Henry S. Foote, who ran as a Union man. In his farewell speech in the United States Senate, delivered Jan. 21, 1861, Mr. Davis said: "It is known to Senators who have served with me here that I have for many years advocated, as an essential attribute of State sovereignty, the right of a State to secede from the Union." As he placed his State above the United States so he placed slavery above the Union. There never was a day in his life when he would have consented to sacrifice an iota of the claims of slavery to the preservation of the Union. By his persistent advocacy of these doctrines and the insidious teaching that the election of a Republican President would be justifiable cause for the secession of the Southern States Mr. Davis became one of the chief instruments in bringing on the war.

A TIMELY SANITARY SUGGESTION.

The State Board of Health, at its meeting of Thursday, recommended city councils to pass an ordinance by which it shall be unlawful for any person to throw garbage of any kind into any street, alley or other public place, or to permit the accumulation of filth upon any lot or the flow into any lot of any kind of noxious liquids; and, further, that any health officer or marshal shall have power to enter any private lot for the purpose of examining its condition, and if it is found to contain a nuisance the owner must at once abate it, but should he neglect to do so it shall be abated at the expense of the owner of the property. This suggestion to city and town councils is a timely one. The ordinance which the State Board of Health has suggested should be adopted at once, not for the present season, but for all time. In this city there are hundreds of just such nuisances as are specified. They are not only offensive to people who reside in the vicinity, but are disease-breeds. Scores of such nuisances have been complained of to the city Board of Health, but its officers explain nonaction on the ground that the ordinances do not authorize them to proceed against filthy stables and like nuisances which are so near to houses that they are not only disagreeable, but

a menace to the health of the occupants. Local boards of health, if they have not power to abate such nuisances, are of comparatively little use. The larger part of Indianapolis has outgrown the straggling village era of development, and for that reason its sanitary regulations should be made to conform to such as are found necessary for the health of thickly settled densely populated communities. If what the health officers give as reasons for not suppressing nuisances on private premises are valid, then the City Council should enact the ordinance suggested by the State Board of Health. If there are matters so important as to demand midnight meetings this filth nuisance is one of them.

A REMINISCENCE.

The Washington dispatch announcing that President Cleveland had approved the deeds of the leased lands in the Indian Territory formerly occupied by the Chyenne and Arapahoe Indians recalls the contest in the House which ended in the incorporation of the claim in the Indian appropriation bill. When the matter came up in the House, Mr. Cannon sent to the Secretary of the Interior for his views regarding the justice of the claim. He wrote a long letter, in which he gave the opinion that the claim was not a good one, and also reasons for his belief. It was claimed that a number of lobbyists had taken the claim to prosecute upon an agreement that they should have 35 per cent of the face of the claim if it should be carried through Congress. As the amount of it was nearly three million dollars, the fee was a large one. As chairman of the appropriations committee, Mr. Cannon protested against the measure and read the letter of Secretary Noble, but the vote being taken when the House was thin and when the friends of the scheme were all present, it was carried. General Harrison had to sign the Indian appropriation bill with the clause in it to prevent a special session, but when the matter of the transfer came up he refused to sign the papers. Thus the matter rested from the summer of 1891 until a few days ago, when Mr. Cleveland complied with the demand of the lobby and signed the papers, which will enable the lobby to get nearly \$4,000,000 on a claim which is regarded by men who are thoroughly familiar with the transaction as no better than an out-and-out steal. And yet this is heralded as the administration which will drive the thieves from public affairs! In this case the lobbyists go forth loaded with spoils.

MONEY LOST BY HASTY ACTION.

Yesterday morning the Journal stated that it was a toss-up as to whether time should prove the judgment of Controller Woolen right or wrong in pushing the six-hundred-and-twenty-one-thousand-dollar refunding bonds of the city to a hasty sale after one day's advertising, and expressed the belief that he was making a mistake in doing so. One day's time has been sufficient to demonstrate that it was a mistake. At least two propositions better than the best one offered and accepted would have been put in had sufficient time for preparation and sufficient publicity been given to the event.

Hon. W. H. English declares that he would have offered a premium, while the offer accepted was par, and Mr. English is a man of his word. Mr. English appeared at the Controller's office a few minutes late, and his effort to put in a bid was declared out of order. It usually requires a day or two to arrange to produce as much as \$600,000 cash, even for a man of Mr. English's ample resources, and it seems to the Journal that the city authorities should have given every possible opportunity for competition in a matter of such importance.

But Mr. English was not the only bidder cut off by the undue haste of the authorities. One of the strongest banking houses in the East heard of the offer only yesterday, and telegraphed here an assurance that if the sale could be postponed a day or two it would put in a more liberal bid than any other in the field. Apparently, the Controller has been ill advised about "a panicky money market" that does not exist. There seems to have been a heap of unfortunate blundering on these bonds all the way through. Some months ago, when the Controller had a proposition for them at less than 4 per cent, it was defeated in the Council by a bit of trickery. Had it been accepted the city would have been ahead several thousand dollars.

THE FATHER OF YOUNG TRENCHE.

The father of young Trench, who was recently hanged by a mob in Jackson county, proposes to offer a reward of \$300 for the arrest of the murderers of his son, but is advised that it would not be safe for him to go to Jackson county to post the bills. This is a fine illustration of the lawless condition that exists down there. So far as known, the local authorities have not lifted a finger to reward and set the machinery of local justice actively at work to arrest the murderers, but instead of that they do nothing, and when the father of the murdered man proposes to post bills offering a reward for the murderers he is warned that it would not be safe for him to go there. Is Jackson county in Indiana or Dahomey?

THE HON. PATRICK EGAN HAS REFUTED.

Another libel of his enemies. When it was announced some time ago that he was appointed United States arbitrator of certain matters in which Chili was interested, the New York Herald published a special dispatch from Santiago stating that Mr. Egan's appointment would be "accepted by the government and people of Chili as an act of hostility, and would put the diplomatic relations between the two republics under a severe strain." That Mr. Egan "was persona non grata to the Chilean government," and that a member of the Chilean Cabinet had asked the Herald correspondent to protest against the appointment. Feeling confident that there was no foundation for

the dispatch Mr. Egan inclosed it to the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs at Santiago, saying: "In view of the audacity of the statements which I have quoted above, I am compelled to bring them to the notice of your Excellency, at the same time frankly assuring your Excellency of my disbelief that such views could ever have been entertained by the government of Chili." In reply to Mr. Egan's letter the Minister of Foreign Affairs wrote that the statements of the Herald correspondent were devoid of foundation and added:

In conveying the foregoing to your Excellency, I can do no less than place on record the fact that the note, the elevation and frankness which I have always met in the spirit of your Excellency in all endeavors to draw more closely together and to consolidate the bonds of good friendship between the two governments. And I am certain that your Excellency must also have been struck by the sincerity and the noble origin of the government of Chili, which, through me, hastens to remove from the public eye the vile and disagreeable impression which, perhaps, may have been produced from the appearance of veracity with which they were transmitted.

The Herald's lying dispatch was widely commented on by Democratic papers to Mr. Egan's disadvantage, but they will not notice this vindication.

The Liverpool Journal of Commerce contains a handsome editorial notice of Mr. T. H. Sherman, who, after serving as United States consul there for four years, has had to give way to a Democrat. "When it is considered," says the paper referred to, "that about one-third of the total foreign trade of the United States is transacted with the United Kingdom, and that Liverpool is by far the most important port in this country as far as the trade with the great Republic is concerned, the value of an able, courteous and painstaking United States consul at Liverpool will be recognized to be very great indeed, and to say that Mr. Sherman entirely fulfilled all the conditions which business men wished for in a consul is but to state in the barest language what is a generally admitted fact." Of course, the Democrats are entitled to the place, but they ought not to pretend that in removing such officials as Mr. Sherman to make places for inexperienced persons they are reforming the consular service.

HE BORE AN EXCELLENT REPUTATION AT SHELBYVILLE—THE BOY TAKES THEM COOLLY—ARRANGED BEFORE THE POLICE COURT.

Ora L. Durst, the young man who was shot down on Howard street, Thursday night, by a young negro, is hovering between life and death at the City Hospital. His would-be slayer, Eugene Griffin, was brought before the police judge yesterday and charged with assault and battery with intent to kill, but with his companions, Harry Robinson, Fannie Hinton and Walter Gammon, who were charged with assault and battery, was sent to jail to await the outcome of the injuries to Durst. On the docket their cases were continued to June 16.

Yesterday the injured man suffered intensely with the wound inflicted by the bullet, but last night was resting easier, and the hospital physicians stated that his recovery was about equal to the probability of his death. The ball penetrated his right lung and as yet the doctors have made no attempt to locate it. Yesterday Durst's mother spent a short time at his bedside and a large number of his friends called to see him, but were not admitted, lest their presence should excite him and result badly. Among the visitors were Misses Lill West and Maggie Perry. Mr. Campbell for Campbell and Co. endeavored to protect from the insults of the brutal crowd. Both girls wept bitterly at the hospital and pleaded to be allowed to visit the sick room, but the officers were obstinate and refused an interview with the wounded man.

A young negro who fired the ball is only fourteen years old, but does not seem in the least alarmed over his act. He proudly exhibits in the statement that he was protecting his partner and regrets nothing. The victim was a former resident of Shelbyville, and is given an excellent recommendation by the citizens of that place who knew him. Mr. S. A. Mull, of Shelbyville, in commenting upon the misfortune yesterday, said:

"I assisted in raising Ora since he was a little boy, although he was no relation to me or my wife. Star as I know he was never in any trouble and had no bad habits. He was a nice boy. Lately he lived as one of our family for two years. His father is dead, and recently his mother remarried, and I understand that he and his stepfather did not get along well together, and he did not live at home."

Superintendent Colbert, at roll call, last night, instructed all sergeants and patrolmen to begin at once a systematic work on all persons in the habit of carrying concealed weapons, and to arrest every man known to have a revolver on his person, unless he came forward with a strong argument as to his right to the weapon. Every officer on the force was made to understand that the order was imperative and that he must exert the utmost diligence in an effort to obey the command.

Durst Well Thought of in Shelbyville. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., May 26.—Ora L. Durst, who was shot by a negro near Eyster's drug store in Indianapolis last night, was well known in this city, having been employed in one of the furniture factories until some time in January of this year. He is given a good reputation by those who knew him. He is about eighteen years old, and was born in Shelbyville, Mo., well known in this part of the State.

SCRAMBLING FOR THE PLACE. Plenty of Applications for Judge Olds's Seat on the Supreme Bench.

The news of the fact that Judge Olds will resign his seat on the Supreme Bench caused several applications for the appointment to pour in upon the Governor, with whom lies the appointment. There were seven received yesterday morning, either by personal call of friends of the ambitious jurists. The Governor, however, refused to receive any of the applicants, saying that some had requested secrecy. It is known, however, that Judge Bell, of Fort Wayne, called upon Governor Matthews in the afternoon of Friday, May 26, and that the resignation of Judge Olds has not been received as yet and nothing will be done, the Governor says, until he hears from Judge Olds regarding the office. Governor Matthews expressed regret that the salaries of the supreme judges are not commensurate with what men having the ability to grace the bench can earn in private practice. Among the applicants are the late Chief Justice of the Supreme Bench following Judge Olds's resignation. The Judge, who is well known as one of the members of the last few legislatures, was until recently a candidate for appointment at Washington, but the plan failed to some one else. The expected vacancy of the bench, therefore, has been long before he went to the Controller's

Chicago stands was once offered to the late Col. Harr Dupp for a pair of boots, but he did not have the boots.

The New York Herald is erecting an office building, twelve to twenty stories high, on the site of its building at Broadway and Ann street. The building will be of steel, and prizes are offered for the best designs, \$200 to the first and \$250 to the second. The new Herald building uptown will soon be occupied, and the building to be erected at the Herald's present site will be rented for offices.

MISS ANIGAIL DODGE, better known as "Gail Hamilton," the writer, is now visiting Columbia, Pa., engaged in gathering data concerning the ancestors of her famous cousin, the late James G. Blaine, who resided at the home of the late John G. Blaine (Gen. Simon Cameron). Miss Dodge is preparing the materials for writing a complete history of the Blaine family.

This, the sacred bird of Egypt, is not peculiar to that country, but is found in considerable numbers in the South, in Florida especially. In St. Augustine and other coast towns it is not unusual thing to see an all-perched on the ridge pole of a house, or stable, or stalking solemnly about a yard, for the bird is easily tamed, and seems to be fond of human company.

Mayor Victoriano has announced for the first time in many years at the opening of the Imperial Institute in London the other day. There is nothing of the kind in any of the royal palaces. So far as the country residences of the Queen are concerned, there is no special need of a banister to her Majesty never by any chance ascends above the first floor, and the private staircases are made as comfortable as possible.

It has become known in administration circles that the proper way to pronounce the name of the Infanta is to address her as "Your Royal Highness, the Princess A-ol-a-e-a." Every member of the Democratic party had a good grammar on the desk all day Tuesday, and at the Cabinet meeting amid a great deal of laughter, there was an endeavor to improve upon their American pronunciation of Spanish.

LIEUT.-COL. ANDREW HAZARD writes to the New York Sun to contradict the story recently set afloat to the effect that the first wife of his brother, Rider Hazard, was a woman of loose morals, and that he was a "She, the Terrible and Ageless Beauty." Rider Hazard has only been once married, to Miss Louisa Margaretson, of New England, who is alive and well. Miss Carroll was married to, and divorced by, another member of the family.

BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH.

Ora Durst, the Victim of Eugene Griffin's Pistol, Has Even Chances.

He Bore an Excellent Reputation at Shelbyville—The Boy Takes Them Coolly—Arranged Before the Police Court.

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